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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

APRIL, 1924



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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1809 Star close. G. 5, scarce. V. f.	1.50	1849 Small date. Original red. Ex- cessively rare	160.00
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1811 Closer date. G. 1. V.g. brown	4.00	1850 Unc. L. olive .75, V. fine ...	.40
1825 V. fine	.40	1851, 3 Unc. L. olive	.35
1826 G. 1, very fine	.50	1852 Restrike. Proof. B. red	32.00
		1854, 5, 7. Unc. B. red .50, V. f.	.20
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VOL. XXXVII.

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No. 4

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

INDIANA (Continued).

MONTICELLO.

Bank of Monticello.

219. \$10. C., female reclining on an eagle soaring in the air, men loading hay below. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., portrait of Hancock, 10 above, TEN below.

MOUNT STERLING.

Agricultural Bank.

220. \$5. C., catching cattle with a lasso. R., FIVE, letter V, FIVE and 5 above, FIVE below. L., V and FIVE, 5 above, FIVE below.
221. \$10. C., Battle of New Orleans. R., bull's head, 10 above, TEN below. L., X, 10 above and below.

MOUNT VERNON.

Bank of Mount Vernon.

222. \$1. C., cherub rolling a silver dollar, train at right, village in distance. R., female in figure 1. L., 1 above, ONE below.
223. \$3. C., figure 3 resting on a bale, two females seated at right, one female seated at left. R., female standing in large figure 3. L., State seal, THREE above, male portrait below.
224. \$5. C., two females seated on each side of a figure 5, female behind it. R., statue of Washington in figure 5. L., two females and three males around V, State seal above.
225. \$10. C., TEN X DOLLARS. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above, TEN below. L., portrait of Martha Washington, State seal above, TEN below.

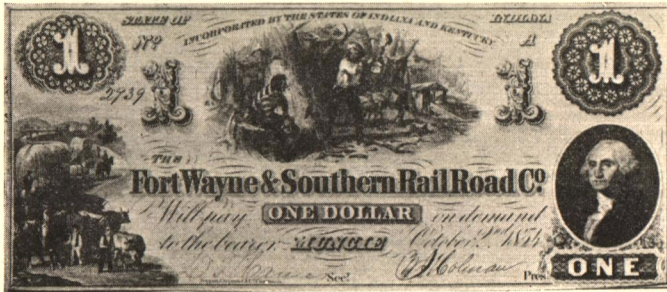
MUNCIE.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company.

226. \$1. C., logging scene, men cutting down trees, sawmill, etc., 1 each side. R., portrait of Washington, 1 above, ONE below. L., cattle, load of hay on plank road, 1 above.

227. \$3. C., men loading hay, canal boat passing through locks, passenger train crossing bridge. R., portrait of Webster, 3 above. L., Ceres seated beside figure 3, 3 below.
228. \$5. Have no description.



No. 226.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

NASHVILLE.

Traders Bank.

NEW ALBANY.

Bank of Albany.

229. \$5. Have no description.

Bank of Salem, Branch.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank.

230. \$1. C., cupid rolling a silver dollar on railroad track, cars, steamboat, and city in distance, loading hay below. R., State seal, ONE above and below. L., steamboat, houses, trees, etc., ONE above.
231. \$2. C., two cupids and two silver dollars, locomotive at right, cars at left, distant city, etc., man reaping below. R., female portrait, TWO above and below. L., State seal, 2 above, TWO below.
232. \$5. C., five cupids and five silver dollars, the cupids representing the arts and sciences, agricultural implements and products below. R., large figure 5, female, eagle, portrait of Washington, etc., FIVE above. L., State seal, FIVE above and below.

Montgomery and Pepin's Bank.

New Albany Insurance Company.

233. \$1. C., Indian reclining on a rock, watching shipping in distance, I on medallion heads on four corners.

Ohio Insurance Company.

Southern Bank.

234. \$2. C., reaping and gathering grain. R., female seated, TWO on 2 above. L., mechanic seated, TWO on 2 above.
235. \$5. Have no description.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

236. \$1. Similar to No. 133.
 237. \$2. Similar to No. 134.

NEWPORT.**Bank of North America.**

238. \$5. C., two females, cupid, figure 5, etc., 5 on die on each side. R., portrait of Washington on a die. L., portrait of Franklin, on a die.
 239. \$5. Have no description.

State Stock Security Bank.

240. \$1. Have no description.
 241. \$5. Have no description.

Public Stock Bank.

242. \$1. Have no description.

ORANGE.**Orange Bank.****PAOLI.****Bank of Paoli.**

243. \$1. R., cherub rolling a silver dollar, train in distance, 1 below. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below.
 244. \$5. R., five cherubs and five silver dollars, train in distance, 5 below. L., female seated in letter V and holding sheaf.

PERRYSVILLE.**Bank of Perrysville.**

245. \$1. C., State seal. R., milkmaid seated on a log, ONE on 1 above. L., men loading wagon with sheaves, ONE above.
 246. \$5. C., prairie scene, Indians and train of cars. R., State seal, 5 above and below. L., female seated in clouds, leaning against a shield surmounted by an eagle, 5 above.

PERU.**E. H. Shirk's Bank.****State Stock Bank.**

247. \$1. Have no description.

Petersburg.**Farmers and Drovers Bank.**

248. \$1. Have no description.
 249. \$2. C., man reaping with sickle. R., female seated, TWO on 2 above. L., similar to right. Red back.
 250. \$5. C., reaping scene, woman carrying sheaf, etc. R., portrait of girl, 5 above. L., dog's head and key, 5 above. Red back, with five heads of Washington.
 251. \$10. C., Indian seated, his wife kneeling at his side holding a child, log cabin in the distance. R., Ceres seated, 10 above. L., Justice seated, 10 above. Red back.

PLYMOUTH.**Bank of Plymouth.**

252. \$1. Have no description.
 253. \$2. Have no description.
 255. \$5. Have no description.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

256. \$10. Similar to No. 121.

C. C. Buck and Company's Bank.**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.****RENSELEAR.****Bank of Rensselaar.**

257. \$1. Have no description.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

258. \$1. Have no description.
 259. \$5. Have no description.

Thomas McCoy and Company's Bank.**RICHMOND.****Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.**

260. \$1. Have no description.
 261. \$5. Have no description.

Morrison, Blanchard and Company's Bank.**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.****ROCKPORT.****Bank of Rockport.****ROCKVILLE.****Bank of Rockville.**

262. \$5. C., five cupids and five silver dollars, loading hay below. R., female seated with a copy of the Declaration of Independence in her lap, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above and below.
 263. \$10. C., female seated with right hand extended toward a group of children, man plowing below. R., 10 above and below. L., State seal, 10 above and below.

Parke County Bank.

264. \$1. Have no description.
 265. \$2. C., Ox, etc. R., male portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., female portrait, 2 above, TWO below.
 266. \$3. C., drove of cattle and sheep, man on horseback. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above.
 267. \$5. C., milkmaid and cows. R., male portrait, 5 above, FIVE below. L., female portrait, 5 above, FIVE below.
 268. \$10. C., stone quarry, four oxen, wagon, men, etc. R., male portrait, 10 above, TEN below. L., female portrait, 10 above, TEN below.

RUSHVILLE.**Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.**

W. C. McReynolds and Company's Bank.**State Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.****SALEM.****Bank of Salem.**

269. \$1. C., female portrait. R., female with sheaf of grain. L., State seal below.
270. \$2. C., large 2. R., female leaning on an anchor, TWO above. L., two cherubs and two silver dollars, locomotive, etc., 2 below.
271. \$5. R., five cherubs and five silver dollars, 5 below. L., female seated in a V holding a sheaf, 5 below.
272. \$5. C., female and cows. R., State seal. L., portrait of girl.
273. \$5. C., Indian and squaws in canoe. R., State seal. L., V above, 5 below.

Salem Bank.

Notes issued by the Salem Bank before the name of the town was changed to Goshen.

274. \$1. Have no description.
275. \$2. Have no description.
276. \$5. Have no description.
277. \$10. Have no description.

SHELBYVILLE.**Elliot and Major's Bank.****Samuel Hamilton's Bank.****SOUTH BEND.****Bank of South Bend.**

278. \$5. Have no description.
279. \$5. Have no description.
280. \$10. Have no description.
281. \$10. Have no description.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.****SYRACUSE.****Bank of Syracuse.**

282. \$1. C., State seal. R., bridge, etc., 1 above. L., drovers, cattle, 1 below.
283. \$5. C., drove of horses. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.

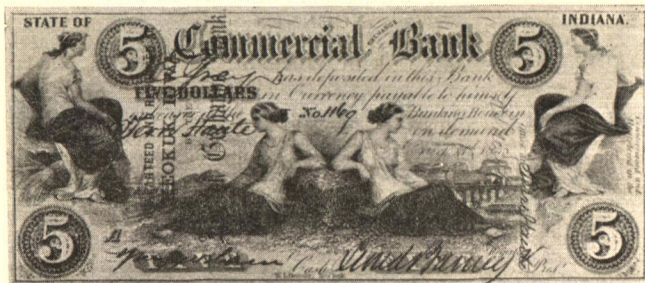
TERRE HAUTE.**Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.**

284. \$1. Have no description.

Commercial Exchange Bank.

285. \$1. C., locomotive, steamboat and city in distance. R., 1 above and below. L., portrait of Scott, 1 above. Red back.
286. \$2. C., 2, female seated each side. R., Ceres standing, TWO below. L., female seated, 2 below. Red back.
287. \$5. C., two females seated. R. and L., female seated facing 5, 5 below. Red back.

288. \$10. C., two females with flags, shield and eagle in the air, locomotive and cars below. R. and L., 10 above and below. Red back.



No. 287.

Great Western Bank.

289. \$1. Have no description.

Prairie City Bank.

290. \$1. C., train. R., State seal, 1 above. L., male portrait, 1 above.
 291. \$2. C., at right, medallion, 2 across. R., State seal, 2 above. L., man seated watering three horses, woman feeding pigs, and farm house in background, female carrying grain below.
 292. \$3. C., three females reclining in clouds. R., State seal, 3 above. L., half-length of female carrying flowers, 3 above.
 293. \$5. C., steamship, vessels, etc. R., State seal, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 below.
 294. \$10. C., cattle and sheep, river, etc. R., State seal, 10 above. L., three females on a cliff, etc., 10 below.

Southern Bank of Indiana.

295. \$1. C., Indian reclining on the ground, another with a gun in the background. R., State seal, 1 above, ONE below. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
 296. \$2. C., train, houses and distant steamboat. R., State seal, 2 above, TWO below. L., portrait of Clay, 2 above, TWO below.
 297. \$5. C., portrait of Webster, a cherub and scrolls on each side. R., State seal, FIVE on 5 above, FIVE below. L., large 5, two Indians, waterfall, bridge and cars, FIVE below.
 298. \$10. C., boy watering a horse, man driving cattle and sheep, TEN on 10 at left. R., Indian kneeling on end of cliff, 10 above. L., female and large X, State seal above, TEN below.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

299. \$2. Similar to No. 135.
 300. \$10. C., boat, steamship, and vessels, city in distance at base of a hill, female portrait at left, shipping between signatures. R., 10 on X, 10 above and below. L., an Indian seated and one reclining, both smoking pipes, 10 above and below.

Traders Bank.

301. \$1. Have no description.
 302. \$2. Have no description.
 303. \$5. C., Deer on a shield, female seated with three children beside globe at right, Indian and female seated with child at left, spread eagle between signatures. R., State seal, 5 above. L., female seated, spread eagle, 5 above.

W. R. McKeen's Bank.**VEVAY.****Bank of Vincennes.****VINCENNES.****Bank of Vincennes.**

- 304. \$1. Have no description.
- 305. \$2. Have no description.
- 306. \$5. Have no description.
- 307. \$5. Have no description.
- 308. \$10. Have no description.
- 309. \$10. Have no description.

Bank of Vincennes, Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.**Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.****Blackman and Swallow's Bank.****New York Stock Bank.**

- 310. \$5. Have no description.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.**WABASH.****Bank of Rochelle.****Bank of Rockville.**

- 311. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., female seated between globe and shield, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above and below.
- 312. \$10. C., female seated, shield and horn of plenty, ten gold dollars at right, nine cherubs at left. R., 10 above and below. L., State seal, 10 above and below.

Upper Wabash Bank.

- 313. \$1. Have no description.
- 314. \$3. Have no description.
- 315. \$5. Have no description.
- 316. \$10. Have no description.

WARSAW.**Bank of Warsaw.**

- 317. \$1. C., large die with portrait of child in lower part and ONE DOLLAR in upper part. R., a book, trees and arched bridge, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.
- 318. \$2. C., State seal. R., female portrait and TWO DOLLARS on a die, cattle below. L., similar die, farmhouse below.
- 319. \$5. C., five ornamental dies in a semi-circle. R., State seal, 5 above. L., Indian on one hand and knee holding gun, 5 above.

WESTFIELD.**Farmers Bank of Westfield.**

- 320. \$1. C., at right, State seal. R., an eagle, 1 above, ONE below. L., two boys and a cartload of hay drawn by two oxen, 1 below.
- 321. \$2. C., State seal, farmhouse on right, cattle on left. R., 2, TWO below. L., female blowing a dinner horn, three men on a load of hay, TWO above.

322. \$5. C., farmer carrying a bundle of corn stalks, boy, sled, horse and stacks of corn, FIVE each side. R., State seal, 5 above. L., Indian on one hand and knee holding a gun, 5 above.

WINNEMAC.

Tippecanoe Bank.

323. \$1. C., State seal. R., man chopping down a tree, men in background cooking, 1 above. L., portrait of General Taylor, 1 above.
 324. \$5. C., a home in the Western country, State seal at right. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., FIVE and V.
 325. \$10. C., State seal. R., female seated on a shield, 10 above. L., female seated between 1 and 0, farming implements, etc., X above.
 326. \$10. Altered from No. 323 by some one. Well done.

WINCHESTER.

James Noorman and Company's Bank.

327. \$1. C., harvesting scene. R., portrait of a girl, ONE on 1 above. L., male portrait, ONE on 1 above. Note of a private banking firm, names of signers and location not discernable.

Location of these Banks not known.

Atlantic Bank.

Bank of America.

Bank of T. Wadsworth.

Government Stock Bank.

Northern Bank of Indiana.

328. \$1. Have no description.

Wabash Valley Bank.

Western Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

BRITISH COUNTERFEITER SENT TO JAIL.

At the Old Bailey, London, on November 1 last, Francis Bowie, 49, messenger, of South road, Edmonton, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for making counterfeit coin, conveying it from the Mint, and uttering counterfeit coin. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he acted on the impulse of the moment. Counsel for the prosecution said that no case of the kind had ever occurred in the Mint before, and the authorities took a very serious view of this case.

On his own confession, Bowie had gradually collected a number of blanks, and, by going to the Mint in the morning an hour before he was due to start work, had struck the half crowns on one of the Mint presses. By virtue of his position as a messenger he had a key to the stamping room. It had been found that the chain on one of the presses which locked the flywheel had been sawed through in two places and repaired with wire and string.

Bowie had struck four spurious half crowns and had attempted to pass them at the Post-office in Liverpool street Station. The clerk was suspicious, and Bowie was detained.

In passing sentence the judge said it was obvious that great premeditation had been used and he could not but pass a heavy sentence.—London Morning Post.

Egyptian Coin Hoards.

By EDWARD T. NEWELL.

Practically inexhaustible would seem to be the supplies of ancient coins coming on the market. In fact, throughout Mediterranean lands, hoards of coins, usually the savings of thrifty individuals of bygone ages, are almost daily being resurrected from their ancient hiding places. These "finds" are eagerly bought up by the various dealers of the country where the find is made, or by the agents of dealers doing business in such centres as London, Paris, Geneva or Naples. Eventually, single specimens from these hoards, now carefully cleaned and neatly described, will be offered to our collectors. It is but seldom that the collectors ever hear of the actual hoards from which their recently purchased treasures have come.

It might, therefore, be interesting to readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* to learn of the many hoards which the writer has met with during his visit to Egypt. Even now these hoards are in the process of being rapidly dispersed among the dealers and collectors of Egypt, Europe and America. Even their memory will soon be lost.

In the hands of a certain Cairo dealer there still are a few choice remnants of a remarkable hoard of silver tetradrachms found in 1919 at the little village of Abu Hommos, a few miles to the southeast of Alexandria. This hoard contained about 750 tetradrachms of Alexander the Great and 250 of Ptolemy I (standing Athene type). The majority of these latter coins were exceptionally fine in style and preservation. In fact, some which were seen by the writer would have made a collector's mouth fairly water!

The early summer of 1923 witnessed another remarkable find. This was made near Keneh, in Upper Egypt, and consisted of about 45 golden octodrachms with Arsinoe types, and 200 or more tetradrachms of the type usually assigned to Ptolemy VI. All of the specimens in this find, both gold and silver, were in a brilliant state of preservation.

Not long previous, either in 1922 or early in 1923 (trustworthy details on this point are unfortunately not available), another little hoard of gold coins was unearthed. It consisted exclusively of gold octodrachms of Ptolemy IV with the rayed bust of the King on their obverses, and the cornucopia on their reverses, together with gold octodrachms and gold tetradrachms bearing the four portraits of Ptolemy I, Berenice I, Ptolemy II, Arsinoe II. The exact number of coins in the find is unknown, but many specimens were seen by the writer in dealers' hands in Egypt, and no doubt many others have already found their way to Europe.

About the same time there turned up in Lower Egypt a small but remarkable hoard of silver coins, containing two of the very rare silver issues (a pentadrachm and a $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachm) of Berenice II, and also some twenty specimens of the Serapis and Isis tetradrachms of Ptolemy IV.

In October, 1923, there was found at Zawiat Razin, a classical site not far from Cairo, a hoard of 251 dated tetradrachms of Ptolemy VIII and Ptolemy X, all in splendid condition.

Coming down to coins of a later period, there was found in 1922, near Saha, in the Delta, a hoard composed of common enough coins but ones seldom found in any quantity in Egypt. They were 264 Roman denarii of the emperors from Otho to Trajan, 2 quinarii of the same period, 8 Rhodian drachms and half-drachms, 9 coins of the Achaean League, 1 of Sicyon and 16 undetermined pieces, but probably late Greek. The writer would never have believed that these autonomous Greek coins of the second century, B. C., could have been found together with Roman denarii of the first and second centuries, A. D., were it not for the fact that he saw these coins in the possession of a single dealer and by him carefully kept apart, that their patina and general appearance were absolutely identical, and, finally, that in one case a Rhodian drachm was still adhering to a quinarius of Trajan.

There was very recently unearthed in Lower Egypt (the Delta) a hoard of some 170 specimens of the large Alexandrian bronze coins struck under the Romans. The find contained specimens running from Vespasian right down to the twelfth year of Antoninus Pius—at which time the former owner probably buried his humble savings. Many of these coins were in fine condition and bore interesting types of Antinous, Sabina, Aurelius, Caesar;

also some of the rare "nome" types and a few examples of the famous zodiacal series struck in the eighth year of Antoninus Pius.

The largest hoard met with was a lot of over 12,000 coins of Constantine the Great, said to have been found a few years ago at Tell Basta, the Bubastis of the ancients.

In Egypt it is not ancient coins alone that are found, but mediaeval coins as well are frequently unearthed. Among others, the writer met with a hoard of Fatimide gold dinars of the tenth century, another of Mameluke gold double dinars of a few centuries later, and finally a hoard, recently found in the Delta, of European gold ducats of the sixteenth century. This latter hoard contained, among other things, a rare variety of the ungaro of Alfonso of Ferrara.

Such are the interestingly varied lots of ancient and mediaeval coins that from time to time are brought to the light of day in Egypt. In fact, the unearthing of hoards seems to continue merrily. For even while this little summary was being penned the writer was shown a hoard of some 250 Athenian tetradrachms of the fourth century, B. C.; a lot of scarce semisses and tremisses of the Byzantine Emperors Justinian I, Justin II, Tiberius Constantine, Mauricius Tiberius and Focas; and a report was brought to him of a hoard no less than 3,000 Ptolemaic bronze coins recently found!

In view of these recent experiences, the oft-repeated complaint of Egyptian dealers that today the finding of coin hoards is no longer as frequent nor the hoards themselves as important as in the old days, inspires a certain feeling of awe. What, then, must it have been like in those old days? And how in the world could the market ever have absorbed such unbelievable quantities of coins if they had flowed in any more frequently than they apparently do at the present time?

Cairo, January 10, 1924.

Information On Porcelain Coins.

Furnished Through the Kindness of the State Porcelain Factory of Meissen.

The first porcelain money was manufactured in China, and there, as well as in Siam, it was currency for several centuries. However, these were not coins proper, but, rather, tokens of the gambling houses, made of porcelain or glass.

The earliest information on porcelain coins in Germany appears in the year 1793 and was published in the "Journal of Luxury and Styles." It mentions that a medal sculptor, Fr. Jos. Ess, of Munich, was able to furnish coins and medals of artistically finished obverse and reverse in a beautiful white and hard biscuit.



No. 1—Oberammergau, 1922.

About the end of the eighteenth century the first coins made their appearance in the Porcelain Factory of Meissen, and specimens of these can still be found in the exhibition hall of the Meissen Factory. These pieces, made of white biscuit porcelain, which did not show the Meissen crossed swords trade mark, with which all recent coins are provided, were stored by

the hundreds in the storerooms of the State Porcelain Factory as late as the year 1921; but as there arose a sudden demand among collectors for this material, these valuable pieces were sold out in a very short time and now can be purchased in the coin trade only at very fancy figures.

During the course of the World War several attempts were made by German porcelain experts to produce coins from ceramic materials, but they met either with no success or their success was confined to very narrow local limits.



No. 2—Oberammergau, 1922.

Only the State Porcelain Factory of Meissen was successful in introducing porcelain money in general trade. This factory claims the particular credit of having proved in this recent coinage the possibilities of artistic products in this line by the adoption of designs particularly suited to the properties of ceramic material; and by special consideration of the possibilities and limitations which the ceramic material offers, an entirely new and independent coinage type has been created in contrast to metallic coinages. The Meissen porcelain coins do not in any respect imitate metallic types heretofore used.



No. 3—Association for Hostelries for German Youth.

The red Böttger earthenware (porcelain invented in 1706 by Böttger, instead of gold) was used for the production of coins, as it offers greater safety against imitations, and the red coins do not accumulate dirt as easily in traffic as would be the case with the white biscuit porcelain. But for special purposes coins are also made in white porcelain. A special advantage is offered in the greater solidity of the red mass, whose destructibility is reduced to a minimum by technical perfection. This safety against breakage is especially accomplished by the proper proportion of the cross section, and particularly by the reinforcement of a strong edge, which lends the coins considerable resistance.

In this way a young and energetic division for the production of coins was established in 1921 in the Meissen Porcelain Factory, in addition to their large and diverse output of porcelain products. The workrooms are physically separate entirely from the manufacturing end in order that the

supervision of its products, necessitated in the public interest, can be carried out without fail.



No. 4—Association for Hostelries for German Youth.

An accurate description of the porcelain coins as far as they have been produced in the State Factory of Meissen, is contained in the work of Otto Horn which has been published under the title of "The Coins and Medals of the State Porcelain Factory of Meissen" (*Die Munzen und Medaillen aus der Staatlichen Porzellan-Manufaktur zu Meissen*), by the firm of A. Eckard, Dresden 24. The collecting of porcelain coins has very rapidly gained



No. 5—Gymnastics and Sport, for the Best Form Youth.

in public favor and is bound to spread. The issue of new porcelain coins, on account of the difficulties of the process of production, is very limited, and the collector need not fear that this very unique collecting field will be swamped with new creations, such as has been the case, for instance, with the issues of paper money.



No. 6—A. Eckard, Wholesale Dealer in Porcelain Coins, Dresden.

In addition to the Free State of Saxony, only about 25 districts and cities have issued porcelain money. Of course, the supplies of these very novel pieces of money were very quickly exhausted at all municipal treasuries and surely will not be offered for redemption, as even non-collectors will be glad to save such pieces as souvenirs. In the coin trade, however, all porcelain

coins can still be bought at reasonable prices; but it can easily be expected that in later years many coins will be obtainable only either at fancy prices or not at all.

On account of the regulations forbidding the further production of emergency money, no further issues of new porcelain coins as currency will be put out, and in consequence now collectors have begun to collect also commemorative and jubilee porcelain coins and tokens (so-called charity medals ("Wohlfahrtsmedaillen")).

As almost all these pieces were issued for special charitable purposes (orphans' and infants' care, donations of bells, etc.), the collector not only has the pleasure of coins valuable from artistic and historical points of view, but at the same time the consciousness of being able to help charitable institutions.

In addition to the currency, the artistically excellent Passion Play coins of Oberammergau, the Schiller and Goethe Medals and the German Hunger thalers deserve special mention.

What Constitutes a Perfect Cent, 1793-1814?

At an informal gathering of a few Washington (D. C.) collectors, all members of the A. N. A., Mr. B. H. Collins was asked to define from his standpoint, based on 40 years' collecting experience, "What constitutes a perfect cent, 1793-1814?"

His reply interested the other members of the small gathering to such an extent that he was asked to reduce it to writing and send it to THE NUMISMATIST for publication as a matter of general information. It follows:

A smooth, lustrous, round planchet.

An early impression from a deeply-cut die, not cracked or worn.

A "Dempsey" strike—bold, strong and centered, and milling geometrically even.

The design, lettering, etc., both obverse and reverse (surely the former), forceful and sharp. Stars (if any) up, with center lines.

Color—Any fixed color, light olive preferred, though black or dark very acceptable. Red secondary, which, though beautiful, will not "stay put."

No imperfections or vandalism, nicks, oiling, tooling, holes, cleaning, cabinet friction, and certainly absence in toto of corrosion. In short, strictly bold, uncirculated or proof.

I own a few (alas, too few!) that are such, but not many advanced collectors can fully meet the above requirements. And how few measure up to that standard!

Some requirements! But they make what I call a perfect cent, and they are almost as rare as hen's teeth.

It is extremely difficult to get a set of dates alone in that condition. And to get them and red color (the existing fad) and the nearly a thousand technical varieties, cracked dies (I abominate them), etc., to 1857, a la Andrews, Doughty, McGirk, Chapman, Hays et al., is utterly impossible. Hence I became and am a condition fiend, eliminating cracked dies, etc., where possible, and confining myself to "beauties," "gems," etc., of any color, too, making red a secondary objective, because it is not lasting, as atmospheric influences, gas or steam heat, cigar smoke, exposure, and even careful expert handling, affect that color and change it.

Corrosion is our great foe, and I recall Hays' nightly invocation, "God keep me from danger and harm and my cents from loss or corrosion."

Plenty of mint imperfections, too, such as granulated planchets, cracked, worn, broken or flawed dies, are objectionable, but we have to accept them with as good grace as possible. But they are not perfect cents and they are open to your innate knowledge and the criticism of your envious rival, for, after all, the prime pleasure of collecting is, to advanced collectors, condition and having something better than the other fellow. So, perfect condition—hard to get—should be our aim, no matter what the color, so that color is fixed and sure proof against change or other abuse.

The worship accorded red cents is properly on the decline and in a few decades will not exist, except in isolated cases, where a brilliant red cent

of early date is like King Tut resurrected from its tomb, "an old trunk in the attic" or "drawers in an old desk," etc. Such pieces are rare, and even these change in color—to what?

I have perfect cents that were red 30 years ago, but have changed to various colors—beautiful light olive to lustrous steel or black. Shall I discard them on account of changing to dark color and seek red, to duplicate my experience? Nay, nay. Give me perfect, sharp, not flawed, misstruck, weak, spotted, etc., cents, and I have reached my desire in that line, preferring a few perfect ones to a lot that are open to just criticism.

B. H. COLLINS.

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1924.

The Byron Reed Collection.

The following is a brief account of the Byron Reed collection of coins and manuscripts, now in the possession of the Omaha Public Library, prepared by Miss Edith Tobit, librarian. The collection is open to the public and occupies a large room on the third floor of the Library Building.

Byron Reed's father had founded a collection of rare books, manuscripts, autographs, coins and medals, and soon after coming to Omaha the son began adding to the collection, making it as complete as possible by employing for many years agents in New York and Philadelphia, who attended all sales of curios and bought up coins of ancient and modern times and other articles prized by collectors.

After obtaining a collection that at a fair valuation was worth \$75,000, Mr. Reed decided that in the event of his death it ought not to be kept from the public gaze or sold, and he resolved to donate it to the city. This resolve he carried out in his will, giving the city all the rare books, newspapers and periodicals, manuscripts, documents, autographs, coins and medals, together with the property at the corner of Nineteenth and Harney streets, upon which the Public Library building stands, the condition being that the city should erect a suitable library building and set aside space therein for the reception and maintenance of the collection and permit it to be seen by the public free of charge.

In the cases set apart for coins is one of the most interesting exhibits that can be found in any city upon the globe. Syria is represented by some pieces of money bearing the head in profile of Antiochus I, issued 246 years before Christ, while the head of Ptolemy II appears upon coins struck 284 years before Christ. There are Jewish coins of from 135 to 137 years before the birth of the Saviour and in use at the time He was propounding His gospel in Jerusalem and throughout Palestine. These latter coins were issued by Herod, Pontius Pilate and Agrippa, who helped to make New Testament history.

Among other Jewish coins of this era was a small one made of copper, which is catalogued as the "widow's mite." The Roman Emperors Hadrian, Tiberius, Augustus, Titus, Vespasian and Constantine are also well represented, as are Popes Innocent, Benedict and Clement. There are many pieces struck by the English, French and Spanish monarchs from the tenth to the eighteenth century and bearing the likenesses of those rulers. Many of the larger coins are of gold and silver, while the smaller coins are copper or bronze. Some that are of undoubted antiquity are still bright, causing the spectator to wonder how they escaped the tarnishing finger of time. A notable coin in the Jewish collection is the shekel, which is familiar to all Biblical students.

The collection of United States coins is complete from the first issue of the mint to 1891, the year of Mr. Reed's death, since which time none has been added. They embrace all the various coins from one cent to the \$20 gold piece. The coin of most interest in this part of the collection is the \$50 slug issued by a private mint in California during the gold excitement in 1849 and later, which never became a Government coin, but passed for its face value because it contained \$50 worth of gold by actual weight. The \$4 gold piece and the silver dollar of 1804, of which there are only a few in existence, are coins that attract unusual attention.

GERMAN GOLD PENNIES.

From time to time, collectors of the German series of coins, succeed in discovering copies in gold of coins which have been issued for general circulation as copper or silver pieces. The origin of such gold copies is not always clear and it has often been thought that they were struck as patterns or as presentation pieces. Such gold copies are more or less rare and in some cases they are, in fact, unique or of the greatest rarity, although in certain countries their occurrence is quite frequent.

The origin of at least one of these copper issues in gold is explained in the following story published in a recent issue of the "German Goldsmiths' Magazine":

"George I, King of England and Elector of Hanover, on the occasion of one of his visits to Hanover, invited a certain Miss Von J. to play a game of cards with him. The lady excused herself with the explanation that she had no money to spare for games of chance, as she belonged to a family of very limited wealth. The King replied that this would make no difference and that they would only play for pennies. The card game was played and the King managed to lose, and on the next day he sent to the lady her winnings in golden pennies, for the striking of which he had given a rush order to the Mint at Hanover. These ducats on the obverse show the well-known Wild Man of Brunswick, Luneburg, and on the reverse, the inscription: '1 Pfennig Scheide Muntz 1726.' These coins can still be had, but today are of considerable numismatic rarity."

IMPORTANT DONATION TO BRITISH MUSEUM.

The trustees of the British Museum accepted a gift of coins from Mr. C. S. Gulbenkian, consisting of 26 Greek and Roman specimens. The most interesting of these was an electrum stater from Cyzicus, in Asia Minor, dating about 400 B. C. At that epoch this coinage was the only one that rivalled the Persian Daric, the Greek coinage not becoming standardized until the time of Philip of Macedon.

It is evident, however, that the Cyzicus coinage was very greatly under the influence of Athens, for there appear on the coins several reproductions of Athenian monuments, such, for instance, as those of Harmodius and Aristogeiton. The coin has a most realistic portrait of a bearded Greek, and there are in existence three other Cyzicus coins of about the same date, which also bear realistic portraits. At this period no ruler had his head placed on a coin, as until the time of Alexander the Great the placing of an effigy on a coin was equivalent to claiming godhead.

The striking of the coin acquired probably reflects the activities of a realistic school that at that time existed at Athens.

Among the new acquisitions is a fine gold coin of the Emperor Caracalla, derived from the collection of Signor Caruso.

POPE ORDERS K. OF C. MEDAL.

For the first time in history, it is said, the Pope has ordered struck a commemorative medal in honor of an American organization. Mgr. F. Borgognini Duca of the Vatican State Department at Rome, in a letter to the national headquarters of the Knights of Columbus in New Haven, Conn., states that Pope Pius XI has ordered a limited number of silver medals to be struck and has dedicated the inscription, which reads in translation:

"The Knights of Columbus with their own money, so that they may fulfill the wishes of Pope Pius XI, P. M., for the Christian instruction of Roman youth, A. D., 1924."

The inscription refers to the \$1,000,000 American welfare work being conducted by the K. of C. in Rome under the auspices of the Vatican.

The obverse of the medal, which will be designed by a noted Italian artist, will show Pope Pius in his tiara and the reverse side will be a portrait of the K. of C. Gymnasium and Playground erected on Vatican land at St. Peter's recently donated by the Pope.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

SHALL WE HAVE AN ANNUAL COIN WEEK?

Coin Week, which was observed in many cities and towns throughout the United States from February 9 to 16, was such a success, measured by the extent and variety of the exhibits and the interest shown by the exhibitors and the public, that the observance of such a week annually has been suggested.

The principal object of such a week, with its accompanying exhibits and publicity, is, of course, to interest others to the point of becoming collectors, and thereby to increase the membership of the A. N. A. We can hardly imagine that those who took part in the exhibits, involving so much time and labor, did so merely to provide enjoyment for the general public. Unless new collectors and new members are produced, such exhibits are held in vain.

It is a little too early to determine what the results have been along this line from the recent observance. Such reports as have reached us are mainly newspaper clippings, which were prepared only as a matter of news.

If future displays of this kind are to be made, some system should be employed to secure data on new members secured, as well as the names and addresses of non-member collectors and others who may be classed as prospects.

In case such a week is to be observed annually it might be well to adopt a name for it that would better express its purpose. "Old Coin Week," "Old Coin Display Week" or "Old Coin Exhibit Week" would convey the idea better, but none of these seem quite appropriate. "Numismatic Week" would be more fitting, but the difficulty the average person has in pronouncing this word makes its use inadvisable. We will gladly receive suggestions from our readers as to the most appropriate name for it.

If a coin exhibit week under the direction of the A. N. A. is to become an annual feature of its activities, it should be made, if possible, to produce results in keeping with the effort expended. How this can best be accomplished would be a pertinent question for the coming Cleveland convention to decide. It is too big a proposition to be directed by one man if his services are expected to be gratuitously given.

It is possible that creditable and fairly extensive exhibits might be arranged by local societies and individuals in their own cities and towns, acting on their own initiative on a given date, without any great outlay of time and effort by a directing head. In other words, let the President of the A. N. A. fix a date for such a week and permit the local clubs and members to observe it as best suits them.

The most important result of the recent week, so far as reported, was the formation of a local branch society in Detroit. But as this was organized during the week it would seem that it cannot be wholly attributed to the influence of the week, but that the preliminaries and organization work must have been done several weeks before.

Perhaps the novelty of the first Coin Week stimulated the interest of exhibitors to a degree that would not be equaled in future observances, and that an annual effort may be thought too great for busy men.

It is a new feature of publicity for numismatics, and we believe it has possibilities almost unlimited. The concerted action it requires gives it an element of strength that should not be overlooked. If the recent week has produced results in the shape of new members or new collectors, it deserves to be repeated next year.

MR. DROWNE WANTS INFORMATION ON AN ODD PRACTICE.

Recently in looking over an old account book and some bills of the General Society of the Cincinnati, dating from 1785 to 1790, I was surprised to find the accounts were in dollars and ninetieths, instead of dollars and cents. Thus, the columns in the book were headed "Dols." and "90ths," and the bills rendered \$302 69-90, instead of \$302 69-100 as now. Was this because the Spanish silver dollar was the standard in those days? Perhaps some one can explain this and the reason for it—before our mint was established.

New York, February 19, 1924.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

STILL ANOTHER COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

A bill is pending in Congress authorizing the coinage of half dollars commemorating the work of carving in Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Ga., a monument to the valor of the soldiers of the South during the Civil War. The bill was introduced in the Senate December 3 last by Senator Smoot, and in the House on January 11 by Mr. McFadden. Favorable reports on the bill have been made by committees in both houses and it is now on the calendar. The title of the bill is as follows:

"A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the commencement on June 18, 1923, of the work of carving on Stone Mountain, in the State of Georgia, a monument to the valor of the soldiers of the South, which was an inspiration of their sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters in the Spanish-American and World Wars, and in memory of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, in whose administration the work was begun."

The bill has been approved by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. Its provisions are similar to those authorizing former issues of commemora-

tive coins, and the number struck shall not exceed 5,000,000. The coins are to be issued only upon the request of the executive committee of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association, a corporation, of Atlanta, Ga., and they may be issued all at one time or at separate times and in separate amounts.

If the bill becomes law the coins will probably be sold at the usual price of \$1 each. The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta has agreed to take over any portion of the issue remaining unsold.

Since the above was written the bill authorizing the issue of the Stone Mountain half dollar has become a law, having been signed by President Coolidge on March 17. Hollins N. Randolph, president of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, immediately sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

"The officers and members of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association join in grateful acknowledgment to you and to the Congress of the United States for the splendid service you have rendered to the South and the nation at large. The enactment of the Stone Mountain Memorial coinage bill is the final evidence of the bond of union now existing between the North and the South. Such legislation typifies the true spirit of America."

It is said the coins will bear on the obverse a partial reproduction of the carving on Stone Mountain, showing Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and on the reverse will be a portrait of the late President Harding.

It is proposed to sell the coins at \$1 each, the profits from which will be used to defray the expense attached to the carving on the side of Stone Mountain, which is being done under the direction of Mr. Gutzon Borglum, the noted sculptor.

THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE AXE.

In response to inquiries, we give the following explanation of the use of the axe as illustrations in our Lincoln (February) number of this magazine, which has been furnished by Mr. Robert P. King:

"Regarding the little axe which you featured in the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST, I would say that this photograph was obtained from Mr. A. C. Zabriskie, it being a little badge in his collection. This being a die-struck piece, I now think it should have been embodied in the list, with description.

"On December 6, 1900, at a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society (now the American Numismatic Society), Mr. Zabriskie read a paper entitled 'The Medallie History of Abraham Lincoln,' illustrated by stereopticon views of medals and badges from his cabinet, the little axe being shown as No. 8, with reference to which Mr. Zabriskie said: 'Now comes a little token (No. 8) which was probably worn as a pin during the campaign, and strongly reminds us of the George Washington cherry-tree episode. This, however, is intended as a representation of Honest Abe's axe. For fear lest anyone should imagine that this campaign badge is actually the size pictured on the screen, I would state that the little token is not over an inch in length.'"

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, NO. 21.

The latest issue of Numismatic Notes and Monographs (No. 21) by the American Numismatic Society, New York, is entitled "Alexander Hoards: Andritsaena," and is by Edward T. Newell, President of the Society. It describes a small but interesting hoard of ancient Greek coins found near Andritsaena, in the Peloponnesus, first offered for sale early in March, 1923, the larger part of which was secured by Sydney P. Noe, Secretary of the Society. Six plates illustrate a number of the tetradrachms and staters in the find.

THE 1924 ASSAY COMMISSION.

Three members of the American Numismatic Association served on the Assay Commission for 1924. They were Hon. William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio; Mr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. S. W. Brown, of North Tonawanda, N. Y. A photograph of the commission appears below.



Standing (left to right)—Mr. W. F. Ramsey, Superintendent of the Building; Mr. A. R. Johnston, St. George, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; Mr. George B. Fackett, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mr. Joseph Eckfeldt, assayer; Mrs. C. O. Bailey, Newbury, Mass.; Mr. D. G. Shields, U. S. Assay Office, New York; Mr. Charles O. Bailey, Newbury, Mass.; Hon. M. B. Yeatman, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Mr. S. W. Brown, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Prof. Walter T. Taggart, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. George K. Burgess, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. H. Devereux, New York City; Dr. William Gerry Morgan, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. John R. Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Freas Styer, Superintendent of the Mint.

Seated (left to right)—Hon. Albert H. Vestal, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Virginia Carpenter, secretary of the Commission; Mrs. Frank Ehle, Blusston, Ind.; Mr. John L. McNeil, Durango, Col.; Mr. Arthur L. Thomas, Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington, D. C.

The Commission met at the Philadelphia Mint on the morning of February 13, and after the usual opening formalities the members were taken through the Mint on a tour of inspection. At the afternoon session the committees were appointed and at once took up the work of the counting, weighing and assaying. It required a session on the 14th also and on the morning of the 15th, when final reports were received. The report showed that there were no errors in the counting, and the weights and fineness were all within the allowed tolerance. Congressman Vestal was not able to be present at the closing session.

REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL MINT, OSAKA, JAPAN, 1923.

The report of the Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, Japan, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, is at hand, from which the following notes and data are taken:

A review of the operations of the Mint during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, shows that while every effort was made to complete the extension

work mentioned in last year's report, the factory system was radically reformed in order to put into effect the plan laid by the Government for an enormous amount of coins to be issued in exchange for 205,000,000 yen of small notes issued as a contingent currency during and after the European War. Two shifts were operated, the number of officials and workers was increased, a great change was made in departments and sections and several regulations were amended, with the result that the minting capacity doubled. In addition, the coinage of silver pieces, which had been suspended for two years past, was resumed. For those reasons the total value of coin manufactured in the fiscal year 1922-3 was approximately five and a half times that of the preceding year.

No gold was coined. The coinage of silver pieces, which had been suspended for two years past in anticipation of the fact that silver coins of the former fineness would be exposed to the danger of being melted down for the purpose of using them in industrial arts in consequence of the phenomenal rise in the price of silver, was resumed on May 1, 1922, the fineness being reduced under the law of April 27, 1922, and the type modified under an Imperial decree of the same date. The coinage executed during the fiscal year 1922-3 was in denominations of 50 sen silver pieces, 10 sen and 5 sen nickel pieces and 1 sen bronze pieces. The output was the highest on record, totaling 739,450,925 pieces, of the nominal value of 80,011,031.18 yen, an increase of 287,428,054 pieces compared with the preceding year.

Silver—50 sen, 47,209,399 yen.

Nickel—10 sen, 23,501,167.10 yen; 5 sen, 6,500,325.65 yen.

Bronze—2,800,139.43 yen.

J. deL.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

After a lapse of 29 years the Bessemer Gold Medal has found its way to the United States. The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain has awarded to Prof. Albert Sauveur, of Harvard University, in recognition of eminent services in the advancement of the science of the metallurgy of iron and steel, the Bessemer Gold Medal. This is the sixth time this medal, spoken of as the highest award to which a steel metallurgist may aspire, has been awarded. It was founded in 1874.

The Yale Art School has been awarded the gold medal by the Societe des Architectes Diplomes by the French Government. The medal has been awarded only once before to an American College, viz., the University of Pennsylvania, which received it in 1920. The award was made to the American college or university having the best record of accomplishment in the teaching of architecture along the lines followed by the school in Paris. As the University of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest schools of architecture in America and Yale one of the youngest, the award was especially appreciated.

The Italian gold Medal of Honor was presented in New York, March 15, by Prince Don Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, to Sergt. Sebastiano Scire in recognition of extreme valor at the Battle of the Piave River while serving in the Italian Army. It is the highest award given by the King of Italy. Antonio Breda received the Italian Silver Medal for bravery at the battle of Monto Sabotino.

J. deL.

EUROPE LIKES OUR MONEY.

Europe not only likes the quality of American money, but also the way the currency is manufactured. As a result, several foreign nations have been dickering with American concerns who furnish the paper used by the United States Government in turning out dollar notes.

Bulgaria recently placed an order to have bank notes printed in New York, and recently the announcement was made by Neal Dow Becker, Consul-General of Bulgaria at New York, that these American-made notes will be put into circulation immediately by Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government in coming to New York for the printing of its national currency shattered a precedent.

Under a recent Government regulation, he said, holders of other paper moneys of Bulgaria, which are printed in Petrograd, Berlin, Leipsic, Munich and London, have been instructed to turn these in and receive in exchange the newer American-made notes.—New York Times.

BELGIAN MEDAL OF WORLD WAR SERIES.

The second medal (Exercise XVII), 1922, of the World War series has just been distributed.

The obverse shows Father Yser lending his helpful resources of water to the Belgian Army, backed by its fusillier Marines.

The reverse shows the ruins of the belfry of Ypres, at the foot of which an English soldier stands guard.



This is the fifth medal in the commemorative war series. Designed by Ch. Samuel. It is struck in bronze and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. (See THE NUMISMATIST, August, 1923, page 359, and January, 1924, page 40.) J. deL.

BATTLE OF YZER MEDAL.

Another Yzer Battle medal, October, 1914, designed by H. Allouardy, represents on the obverse the features of Admiral Rouarch and General Foch, en face, surrounded with oak leaf and laurel branches.



The reverse depicts a battle scene with Liberty in uniform triumphantly directing the heroic defense, beneath which the French cock crows triumphantly over the fallen German eagle among the implements of war. On the upper part of the medal is the inscription, "Bataille de L'Yzer, Octobre MCMXIV." Bronze, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. J. deL.

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.

The medal of the Royal Swedish Academy for 1923 was designed by Erik Lindberg and represents Friderik Cederborgh, who was born 1784 and died 1835. He is remembered for his comic novels, "Uno Von Trosenberg" and "Ottar Tralling." The design has the charm of unusual simplicity and restraint. The obverse shows the bust separating the delicate lettering of



the inscription, "Friderik Cederborgh" and this date, "N. MDCCLXXXIV. DEN. MDCCCXXXV." The reverse shows a jester's bell beribboned and combined with the pipes of Pan and the rustic branch of oak. The inscription encircling these emblems reads "Locorum Dulcedines Hominum Ineptias Laete Detexit." The medal is struck in silver. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1923, page 119.) J. deL.

RUG WOVEN LIKE \$1 BILL IS SEIZED.

Nobody is going to palm a six-foot Oriental rug off on some unsuspecting citizen of Uncle Sam by making him believe it's a dollar bill. Not if the Secret Service knows about it!

Therefore, Mr. S. E. Lord, of Akron, Ohio, who has such a rug, woven in the design of Uncle Sam's lowest paper issue of currency, must promise to keep the article safely hidden from public eyes and within the confines of his own home.

Here's the story as it simmered out of the office of Representative Martin L. Davey, of the Akron district:

The rug, six feet by three, originally was made by an Anatolian peasant, who had in some way come into possession of a dollar bill and took it as his model. He then shipped it to a relative who conducts a restaurant in Akron, and there it was seen by Mr. Lord, the rug buyer for a big Akron department store.

Mr. Lord innocently thought it would make an attractive window display. So he promptly paid some \$40 for it, and the next day placed it in his store window, where it attracted the expected interest.

Then appeared a Secret Service agent. The six-foot rug, to the agent, looked unquestionably like a dollar bill, as, indeed, its ingenious maker had intended it to. So he forthwith seized the offending run and shipped it to his superiors in Cleveland.

Mr. Lord was anxious. He had paid \$40 for the rug. He had been offered \$150 for it. As a practiced rug buyer, he believed it worth several times as much.

He wrote the Cleveland office. He would not pass it off as a dollar bill, he assured the Secret Service agent in charge of that office. But the agent wasn't sure. So he sent the rug on down to Washington to the chief of the Secret Service.

What to do, what to do! Mr. Lord took the case up with his Congressman, Representative Davey. Mr. Davey wrote the chief, who wrote back,

quoting the Penal Code. The seizure was warranted, he said, and there had been many similar cases where the same action had been taken.

However, the chief relented sufficiently to say that if the United States attorney at Cleveland would not oppose return of the rug to Mr. Lord, he (the chief) would return it. But only if Mr. Lord would agree never to display the rug again and would promise to keep it safe in his own home.

More letters to Cleveland. More letters to the chief. More letters to Representative Davey. More letters to Mr. Lord. And finally, a few days ago, the rug was shipped back to Cleveland for return to Mr. Lord.

P. S.—The back of the rug doesn't look like the back of a dollar bill.—Baltimore Sun.

ONLY FILIPINO HOLDER OF MEDAL OF HONOR.

Last September there died in San Fernando, La Union, an ex-soldier who was said to have been the only Filipino ever awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was Private Jose B. Nisperos, and he belonged to the Philippine Scouts. Though a member of the most select body of brave men in any nation, his passing was unheralded, and only through a chance item in a local newspaper was it made generally known.

According to records at Fort Santiago, Jose B. Nisperos was a private in the old Thirty-Fourth Company, Philippine Scouts, when the medal of honor was awarded to him in the name of the United States Congress by Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, then commanding the Philippine Division, on February 3, 1913, on the Luneta. Many old scout non-commissioned officers still remember the occasion.

The medal was awarded to Nisperos for distinguished gallantry in an action against hostile Moros in September, 1904, at Lapurap, Basilan. He was then acting as interpreter for Ensign Hovey, of the United States Navy, who, with a detachment of five sailors from the U. S. S. Pampanga, was acting in conjunction with Lieutenant Cody, of the Scouts, in an effort to capture Mundang, a Moro outlaw. The small detachment was attacked by a group of Moros and Ensign Hovey was killed. Private Nisperos and the five sailors then rallied around the body of Ensign Hovey and managed to hold off the Moros until the Scout company, under Lieutenant Cody, arrived. During the fighting the right arm of Private Nisperos was shot off above the elbow. But that did not stop him from fighting. He shoved the stump of his arm in the ground to stop the bleeding and kept on firing his rifle. He was fighting in that manner when Lieutenant Cody arrived on the scene.

Lieutenant Cody then recommended him to the Secretary of War to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for the extraordinary heroism he displayed. Meantime, however, Private Nisperos was discharged from the service and after the President of the United States had awarded the Medal of Honor in the name of Congress, the War Department had some trouble in locating him. Finally he was found in San Fernando, La Union.

GILBERT S. PEREZ.

WHEN COINS WEAR OUT.

It is surprising to know that a finger passing over a coin actually reduces the weight of it. A wonderful electrical instrument known as the induction balance proves this to be a fact. When coins rub against each other in people's pockets and purses, drop on a counter or on the ground, and so on, they really wear. If you "ring" a coin to test its genuineness, you remove some of the metal of which it is composed. The smaller the value of the coin, the greater the wear, as it is in use more constantly. Experiments show that in a hundred years in the British Mint £100 worth of half-crowns lose £13 11s. 8d. of their value. The same sum in shillings would decrease in value by £36 14s. 1d.; whereas sixpences to the value of £100 would be worth less than half what they were originally, losing metal to the value of £50 18s. 8d. The loss in coinage value in Great Britain is estimated at £11,000 annually.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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SORENSEN, M.—**Iowa**—405 E. Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—Omaha, Neb.
TUTHILL, LUTHER B.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—South Creek, N. C.
WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1924.

- 2633 A. A. Sampliner, P. O. Box 205, Peoria, Ill.
 2634 Vivian M. Carkeek, 2211 Calhoun Street, Seattle, Wash.
 2635 Michael Boyle, 239 Centre Street, Dorchester, Mass.
 2636 I. M. Lake, Clarks Hill, Ind.
 2637 Lionello Perera, 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 2638 G. K. Kutukian, 1669 West Philadelphia Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2639 B. Turabian, 1669 West Philadelphia Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2640 Rev. John Suchos, Main Street, Eynon, Pa.
 2641 Isaac Barlett, 11705 Shadeland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 2642 Robert Meinhoff, 94 North 16th Street, Portland, Ore.
 2643 Lloyd V. Briggs, Jr., 64 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
 2644 Arthur McAleenan, 194 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 2645 Alfred Chitty, Turner St., So. Camberwell, Melbourne, Australia.
 2646 Lewis R. Judson, Timken-Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich.
 2647 Leo Hamburger, Scheffelstrasse 24, Frankfurt a.-M., Germany.
 2648 Boyd Francis Kyner, Wilson, Kan.
 2649 Frev W. Homann, 3832 Rohns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 2650 J. P. Proctor, 2901 Jule Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
 2651 Richard A. Mason, Central Square, Chatham, N. Y.
 2652 Dan B. Miner, 1112 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 15, 1924. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1924, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| George Tomaras, | Julius Guttag |
| 242 Pacific Ave., Long Beach, Cal. | Harry T. Wilson |
| Joseph Beaudoin (U. S. Coins), | W. C. Emery |
| 202 Berkshire Ave., Springfield, Mass. | John M. Oliver |
| Harry W. Rapp, | Albert A. Grinnell |
| 822 Bethune Ave. West, Detroit, Mich. | Edward A. Hoare |
| W. H. Mann (American), | Howard R. Newcomb |
| 420 Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich. | R. A. Allen |
| Mrs. W. H. Mann (American), | Howard R. Newcomb |
| 420 Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich. | R. A. Allen |
| Z. Dworkowski (Polish), | A. C. Hutchinson |
| 3129 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich. | Howard R. Newcomb |
| David Zehner (U. S. Coins and Paper Money), | H. O. Granberg |
| Dale, Wis. | Harry T. Wilson |
| The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, | C. O. Herz |
| Reno, Nev. | Harry T. Wilson |
| Dr. J. E. Church, Jr., | C. O. Herz |
| 358 Washington St., Reno, Nev. | Harry T. Wilson |
| F. H. Hitchcock (U. S. Coins), | Julius Guttag |
| Fenton State Savings Bank, Fenton, Mich. | Robert Roberson |
| Rev. F. A. Dillingham (General), | Leonard Kusterer |
| 1 Montauk St., Bridgeport, Conn. | Harry T. Wilson |
| E. Futrell, | Henry Hazotte |
| 415 North 15th St., Paducah, Ky. | Harry T. Wilson |
| David B. Emert (U. S. Coins), | Julius Guttag |
| 230 Pomeroy Ave., Sidney, Ohio. | Robert Robertson |
| Paul L. Summers, | Farran Zerbe |
| P. O. Box 73, Sagerton, Tex. | Harry T. Wilson |
| W. C. Whitwell (General), | Julius Guttag |
| 206 Quarry St., Ithaca, N. Y. | Robert Robertson |
| Arthur Schwartz (General), | M. Marcuson |
| 3805 Poe Ave., Cleveland, Ohio | Chas. H. Fisher |

Henry Mendels (General), 422 Main St., Texarkana, Tex.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
A. M. Ingold, Morganton, N. C.	Julius Guttag W. F. Dunham
Dr. Charles A. White (Pattern Coins), P. O. Box 314, Cartersville, Ill.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
Barney Bluestone (General), 711 Harrison St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
N. Picht, 25 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	Julius Guttag W. F. Dunham
R. Sarett, 1927 Ballou Street, Chicago, Ill.	Julius Guttag W. F. Dunham
C. E. Jarvis, Duncan Bldg., Pender St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada ..	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
Gordon L. Willis (General), 150 Main St., Northampton, Mass.	John E. Morse Harry T. Wilson
Arthur Swann, 854 West 180th St., New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
I. M. Stewart, 1518 Military Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Julius Guttag A. C. Hutchinson
Daniel L. Powell, Jr., 2575 Pennsylvania Ave., Detroit, Mich.	A. C. Hutchinson Edward A. Hoare
Daniel F. Mowrey (Half Dollars), R. D. 2, Shamokin, Pa.	F. G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
A. C. Wunderlich, 3281 Blaine Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
Charles P. Gawlas (U. S. Coins), Park Ave., P. O. Box 93, Redford, Mich.	Howard Hudson, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
James B. Brown (U. S. Coins), 424 North Main St., Wichita, Kan.	Julius Guttag W. F. Dunham

Changes of Address.

Springfield Coin Club, from 54 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass., to 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 Gideon Carlstrom, from 4824 No. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill., to 5346 Iroquois Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Thomas L. Elder, from 21 West 35th St., New York, N. Y., to 9 East 35th St., New York, N. Y.
 O. L. Cramer, from 123 Flavel St., Pittsburgh, Pa., to 6539 Rowan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Chas. E. Belanger, from 34 Fourth Ave., Montreal, Canada, to 34 Leclaire St., Montreal, Canada.
 Jas. C. Marsh, from Box 55-A, Mountain Grove, Mo., to 824 West Olive St., Springfield, Mo.
 M. Sorensen, from 405 E Ave., West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to 1030 No. 17th St. East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

President Moritz Wormser announces the appointment of the following committees for the Cleveland Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924:

Committee on Nominations—Dr. J. M. Henderson, chairman, Columbus, Ohio; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.; Jonathan M. Swanson, Newark, N. J.

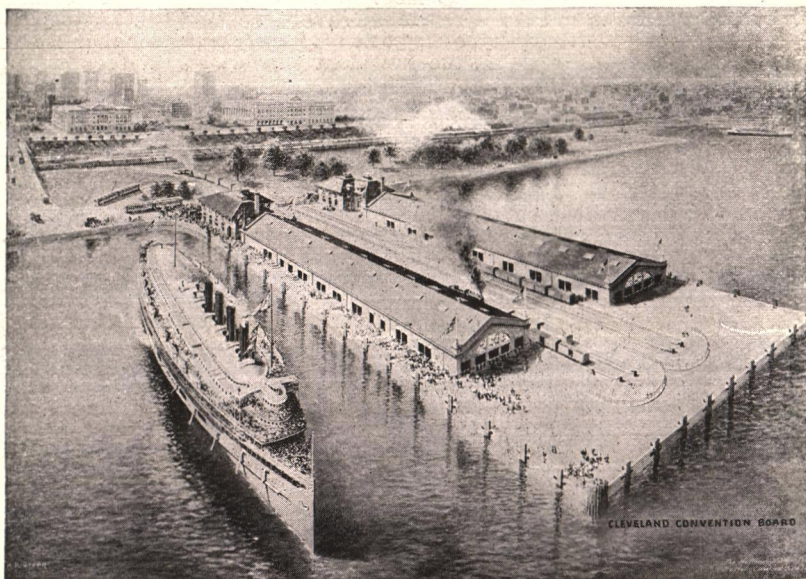
Committee on Elections—Waldo C. Moore, chairman, Lewisburg, Ohio; M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio; L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; Howland Wood, New York, N. Y.

Committee on Credentials—Harry T. Wilson, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; Julius Guttag, New York, N. Y.; F. T. Joers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee on Papers—Charles Markus, chairman, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Frances S. Edwards, Glencoe, Ill.; Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec; P. C. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio; Harvey L. Hansen, Oakland, Calif.

CLEVELAND THE CONVENTION CITY.

Cleveland is served by eight steam railways—the B. & O., the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four), Erie, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh, New York Central, New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate), Pennsylvania lines and the Wheeling & Lake Erie. Interchange of traffic between these railways is made possible by the Cleveland Short Line Railway, a belt recently completed at a cost of \$20,000,000. It makes a circuit of 19 miles around the city, intersecting every railway at a point near the yards of each road and without crossing at grade any of the street railway lines on principal thoroughfares. The belt line affords Cleveland wonderful shipping facilities, and authorities say it is the shortest and most convenient belt line and with the easiest grade in any large city in America.



Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. Boat Docks, Foot of East Ninth St.

Cleveland is the seat of Case School of Applied Science, Western Reserve University (including the College of Women), and of St. Ignatius College. Case offers courses in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, metallurgical and chemical engineering and physics. Western Reserve has in addition to Adelbert College, schools of medicine, law, dentistry, and pharmacy, and courses in education and applied social science. St. Ignatius confers baccalaureate degrees and gives courses in philosophy, language, literature, history, science and mathematics.

Following the Cleveland principle of making community enterprises really serve the community, the Public Library has 46 branches and 590 distributors. In gross circulation of books, the Fifth City ranks third in the United States, and in per capita circulation, first.

MR. BLAKE BUYS THE MANN COLLECTION OF U. S. NOTES.

The collection of United States paper money (legal tender notes) formed by the late H. O. Mann, of Denver, Col., has been purchased by George H. Blake, of Jersey City, N. J. The collection is said to be a large and valuable one. With this addition Mr. Blake's collection of United States paper money becomes probably the largest and finest in private hands.

Coin Week Activities.

Below are recorded reports received from a number of cities and towns in which Coin Week was observed, and which were received too late to be included in last month's report. There still remain a number of localities from which no reports have come.

The following announcement has been received from President Wormser: "The President wishes to take this opportunity to extend official thanks to our member, Mr. Julius Gutttag, for the earnest cooperation which he gave to the success of the Coin Week activities, more particularly his liberality in having reprinted 2,000 copies of his booklet on coin collecting, for the special use of the exhibitions held in New York, and a separate reprinting of 1,000 copies for the general use of the A. N. A. These booklets supplied a much-felt want and it was most liberal and public-spirited on the part of Mr. Gutttag to put these reprints at the disposal of the Association, when these booklets had really been gotten up for the personal use of his firm. In behalf of the A. N. A. the President extends his expression of its appreciation to Mr. Gutttag."

At Davenport, Iowa—Charles Markus was in charge of the exhibit at Davenport, and the exhibitors were, besides Mr. Markus, E. M. White, T. H. Davis, Edw. H. Luett and George Klindt. The exhibit was in the lobby of the Union-Davenport Trust and Savings Bank and consisted of over 2000 specimens of coins, medals and paper money, made up of U. S. coins of all denominations, including commemorative issues, early English, Greek and Roman coins, U. S. paper money, obsolete paper money, fractional currency and a number of medals. Mr. Markus writes: "Our exhibit drew crowds and will ultimately result in a number of new members of the A. N. A."

At Lisbon, Iowa—A. H. Kammerling made a display at Lisbon in the show window of Dahn & McCall, which was changed daily. The exhibit included U. S. and foreign coins.

At Cincinnati, Ohio—The Norwood National Bank was selected as the location for an exhibit by C. D. Millar, cashier of the Allis-Chalmers plant. It consisted of U. S. gold and silver coins, including commemorative issues.

At Canton, Mo.—At Canton John D. Nichols had an exhibit at the Lewis County Bank on February 13, 14 and 15, and at Culver-Stockton College on February 8. It consisted of a type collection of all denominations of U. S. coins, Canadian tokens, Far Eastern coins, German war coins and World War necessity issues of Europe, medals, and broken bank, colonial and Confederate paper money. Mr. Nichols writes: "Many people brought in old coins and paper money, and a majority of the high school pupils, accompanied by their teachers, came in to study the Greek and Roman coins."

At Omaha, Neb.—Nelson T. Thorson, District Secretary, was in charge of the exhibit in Omaha, which was displayed at the Peters Trust Company. It was made up from Mr. Thorson's collection and included one of the 50 specimens of a medal three inches in diameter struck from melted silver coins of the Allied nations during the World War. It was designed by Eli Harvey, American sculptor. During the week the Omaha Public Library opened to the public the room which contains the Byron Reed collection of coins and medals. (A brief sketch of this collection is published elsewhere in this issue.)

At Detroit, Mich.—The observance in Detroit was an extensive one, and as a result a local society was formed there. A report of the organization meeting of the society appears elsewhere in this issue. The exhibit was held in the Institute of Arts and was continued during the week. Space will permit only a summary of the exhibits. Howard R. Newcomb had on display his collection of U. S. coins, remarkable for the high degree of preservation of the specimens, and colonial coins. Albert Grinnell exhibited a collection of large cents and early dollars. A. C. Hutchinson showed Greek and Roman and early Chinese and Japanese coins. Edward Hoare had on exhibit a number of coronation medals of English sovereigns and English coins. J. M. Potichke showed a collection of coins of the Papal States, Japanese and Philippine coins and U. S. 3-cent pieces. G. K. Kutukian exhibited ancient Greek coins. Z. Dworkowski, early and modern European coins, particularly Polish; Joseph E. Helfrich, a Stella and U. S. half dimes; R. A. Allen, U. S. half cents, Hard Times tokens and Siamese bullet money;

Howard Hudson, U. S. Commemorative coins; C. E. Partridge, fractional currency and shimplasters; N. C. Ortved, Danish coins and German war money. Considerable newspaper publicity was given the exhibit, including the illustrating of specimens from the Hutchinson, Newcomb and Potichke collections.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa—In Cedar Rapids the observance took the form of contributions to the Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette on February 11, 15 and 16 of three articles by M. Sorensen. These were entitled "Early Iowa Currency," "Colonial Currency" and "Notes on U. S. Currency," all of which were highly interesting and we regret that space will not permit us to reprint them at this time. Each article was prefaced with a note by the editor of the Gazette, as follows:

"This is Coin Week, instituted by the American Numismatic Association as part of an organized campaign to further the science of numismatics by spreading authoritative information likely to create an interest in those people—and there are many of them—who have an appreciation of things beautiful, historical, and instructional, yet withal, valuable and useful. Of all the antiquities coins are the smallest, yet, as a class, the most authoritative on record, and the widest in range. No history is so unbroken as that which they tell; no geography so complete; no art so continuous in sequence nor so broad in extent; no mythology so ample and so various. Unknown kings, lost towns, forgotten divinities, new schools of art, have here their authentic record. By studying coins we gain useful and interesting information, many details in history which otherwise would be a closed book to us."

At Holyoke, Mass.—The Holyoke members of the A. N. A. made an exhibit at the rooms of the League of Arts and Crafts, several hundred persons attending. Among the exhibits was a check signed by John Brown, the abolitionist, on the Cabot Bank, when Chicopee was known as Cabotville; a 90-day note signed by Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a Spanish dollar taken from one of the ships of the Spanish fleet sunk at Santiago in 1898. A large collection of coins and paper money was shown, including issues of ancient Greece and Rome, and of China.

At Lucena, Philippine Islands—Under date of February 4, Gilbert S. Perez reported that the Lucena Coin Club, composed of an international membership of one Japanese, one Filipino and one American, with hopes of further members, was making plans for the observance of Coin Week. Details not yet reported.

At Vancouver, British Columbia—R. L. Reid, K. C., delivered an address at the Provincial Library, Vancouver, taking as his subject the short-lived mint at New Westminster, which produced only a few gold coins. Details of Mr. Reid's address will be printed next month.

Other observances were at the following places, from which no details have been received:

At Youngstown, Ohio—Exhibition of Lincolniana, including collection of Lincoln Medals, by ex-President Judson Brenner, at Mahoning National Bank.

At Reno, Nev.—C. O. Herz arranged for a very attractive display in the store windows of R. Herz & Bro., jewelers.

In a report to President Wormser Mr. Herz says: "I had all my gold coins exhibited in our show window and watched every day to see if people would show an interest. Very few passed by that did not stop and look at the coins. From 40 to 50 persons came in the store during the week, bringing old coins, wanting to know the value of them. A number came from the university, bringing Greek and Roman coins. One day a lady came in with a bag of coins. There were 30 gold pieces, including four \$3 gold pieces and a number of modern European gold coins, 150 silver coins and many copper coins. I bought the lot, and the lady was happy, for she had had them in the house for 25 years. Coin Week was certainly a good idea, and I congratulate you on the good work you are doing as President of the A. N. A."

At Los Angeles, Cal.—J. Milnor Brown exhibited at Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank; D. L. Angell exhibited at Bank of California. Several other displays were also made by Messrs. Hayes, Hertzog, Vollmer, Larsen, Robinson, Hetzel, Labar and Kronman.

Following is a list of the exhibitors and the material shown at the Chat-

ham and Phenix National Bank and its six branches, New York City:

George H. Blake—Paper money, checks of prominent people.

Julius Gutttag—South American gold coins, U. S. commemorative coins, patterns, coin types and tokens, foreign coins, bank notes, especially of New York City, and odd denominations.

Elliott Smith—Bryan money.

Thos. Miller and E. Beesley—British and Colonial coinages.

Dr. Valentine—Fractional currency and Colonial paper money.

Rud Kohler—Confederate paper money.

F. C. C. Boyd—Russian, Siamese, Japanese and Chinese coins, national bank bills, encased postage stamps, bills of the Republic of Texas.

J. deLagerberg—A representative collection of medals.

R. Robertson—Swedish copper and portraits of Swedish rulers.

A. R. Frey—Siege money.

Wayte Raymond—Ancient coins, coins of famous historical personages, New York store cards.

L. Westervelt—Jenny Lind medals and tokens.

J. M. Connor, Jr.—Medals given for World War service in the uniformed forces of the United States.

Dr. Stoudt—Coolidge and Mellon medals, Lincoln badge.

Howland Wood—Victory medals, Oriental coins, especially Chinese knife money, cut and counterstamped pieces, money of New Amsterdam, coins illustrating the various metals and materials used, English tokens.

Moritz Wormser—Coins with city views, portraits of women on coins, large-size silver coins, coins of Saints.

One of the results of Coin Week was the receipt by President Wormser of a number of inquiries from banks and trust companies as to whether or not it was possible to arrange for future exhibits of numismatic material to be held in their institutions. A few of such inquiries were noted in last month's issue. On this subject President Wormser writes as follows:

"Additional inquiries have been received as a result of Coin Week publicity from national banks in Chicago and Pittsburgh, and these inquiries have again been referred to the local A. N. A. representatives. A banking institution in Northampton, Mass., evinced particular interest in the New York exhibition of Jenny Lind material, as they recall that Jenny Lind spent her honeymoon at Northampton, and the New York Jenny Lind material has been sent to this Northampton institution for an exhibition during the early part of March."

PRESIDENT WORMSER TAKES A VACATION.

About the middle of April Moritz Wormser, President of the A. N. A., accompanied by Mrs. Wormser, expects to sail from New York for South America, where they will visit a number of the principal cities, and will sail later for Europe, where they will spend some time. Mr. Wormser says the trip is just a vacation, but we suspect numismatics will not be neglected. They expect to be gone about three months.

W. W. C. WILSON, OF MONTREAL, CANADA, DEAD.

The death is announced of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, Canada, on March 17. Mr. Wilson had been a member of the A. N. A. for several years. A suitable obituary notice will be published next month.

KING ETHELRED'S PROTECTION MONEY FOUND.

News comes from Christiana that while making a roadway two farmers of Tysavaer, Norway, unearthed 300 silver coins. About half of them were English coins of the eleventh century, bearing the head of King Ethelred. It is thought that the English coins formed part of the numerous "Dane-gelds" that were paid at that time to the Norsemen in order to keep them from raiding the coast of England.

J. deL.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Jan. 17, Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited an unpublished seventeenth century London coffee-house penny token. Obv., MARY MINCHING. A woman spinning. Rev., IN THE MINORIES. M.M. 1671. ID.

The President exhibited one of two known specimens (the other is in Gotha) of the aureus of Tiberius restored by Trajan.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited an extensive series of forgeries in silver and lead impressions from Becker's dies of Greek, Roman and Mediaeval coins.

Mr. Bert A. Seaby, on behalf of Messrs. Spink & Sons, showed a series of lead impressions from Becker's dies from Roman coins and a gold ring with a Roman portrait thought to be from Becker's die for the aureus of Balbinus.

Mr. Valentine showed a series of gilt medalets made in France illustrating Roman history and specimens of the Jersey penny for 1923.

Dr. G. F. Hill read a paper entitled "Becker the Forger," in which he gave an account of the career of Karl Wilhelm Becker. Becker was born in 1772 at Speyer, and early showed a taste for art and antiquity, which he followed out by becoming a dealer in coins and antiquities in spite of his father's endeavors to interest him in a mercantile career. He seems to have been highly esteemed and was made librarian to the Prince of Isenburg, who also gave him the title of Hofroath in 1815. He was on terms of friendship with Goethe, who has left various references to his ability, and was fond of sitting and conversing with him while he was at work on his dies. As early as 1806 he seems to have been suspected of forging Greek gold coins, and in 1808 the keepers of the collections in Milan and Dresden discussed the feasibility of exposing the maker of a certain group of forgeries which were becoming common, but no steps were taken in the absence of decisive proof. In 1825 Sestini issued a public warning against him with a list of his forgeries. Becker had in the meanwhile suffered heavy financial losses and went to Vienna to endeavor to sell his dies. While there he was connected with certain doubtful coins which had begun to circulate there, and he left hurriedly in 1826. He ended his days in Hamburg. His professed object was to give a series of coins illustrating the history of art, the originals of which were beyond the reach of most people, and in proof of this he could call attention to the moderate price he charged for such sets. There is no reason to think that was his only activity, and the intermediaries through whom many of the coins passed—if not actually his agents—were not so scrupulous. Mr. Hill's study of Becker, with illustrations of his Greek forgeries, will shortly be published by Messrs. Spink & Son.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—February 21st. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., etc., President, in the chair.

Mr. Robert M. Cuninghame was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited an aureus of Vespasian struck in 75 A. D. Rev., bull, a variety of Cohen No. 112, reading VESPASIANUS AUG. instead of VESP. AUG. (Rome Sale, Jan. 1924, Lot 172), and an aureus of Julia Domna not in Cohen in gold, but similar to his 114 in silver (Rome Sale, Jan. 1924, Lot 517).

Mr. Fredk. A. Harrison exhibited three gold ducats and two thalers of various rulers named Sigismund, viz., Emperor Sigismund, ducats of Frankfurt and Hungary; Sigismund Bathory, ducat of Transylvania; Sigismund Archduke, Sigismund a ruler of the Tyrol, and a taler of Sigismund III, King of Poland.

Mr. Leopold Messenger showed a Bombay 5-cent piece in brass of 1791.

Mr. Fred. A. Walters showed a very fine series of large and second brass of the early Empire.

Mr. Lawrence showed a series of coins to illustrate his paper.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on the privy marks on English coins. In indentures for the coinage during the reign of Edward III to Henry VII, and perhaps for a longer period, a Trial of the Pyx was ordered to be held every three months and a privy mark was to be placed on each coin. Theoretically, therefore, it should be possible, by determining the privy marks,

to assign the coins to the three months within which they were struck. In a few cases it had been possible to find privy marks covering a complete year, a pellet, annulet or saltire being placed in one of the four quarters of the reverse for each quarter of the year. But so simple a form of marking was rarely found. Usually a combination of signs on obverse and reverse dies must be expected. Such a system would economize dies, which would otherwise have been available for three months only. Various differential marks were noted which seem to be used in this way in combination for different quarters.

A valuable guide to classification of coins, and perhaps to identification of privy marks, might be found in the use of broken punches for forming letters in the inscriptions. The most common letters to find broken are C and E. The regularity with which broken letters occur on both gold and silver coins of the same period suggested a deliberate breaking of the letters as a means of differentiating coins so marked.

DETROIT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Detroit Numismatic Society held its first meeting at the Detroit Institute of Arts on Friday evening, February 15th, 1924.

The collectors of Detroit were called together by Edward Hoare for the purpose of organizing. Fourteen responded to the call, and are the new club's charter members—all of Detroit. They were:

R. A. Allen, 436 Piquette Ave.; Gideon Carlstrom, 5346 Iroquois Ave.; Z. Durkowski, 3129 Theodore St.; Albert A. Grinnell, 294 East Boston Blvd.; B. M. Gruenfeld, 1215 Waterman Ave.; Edward Hoare, 70 Dime Bank Bldg.; J. E. Helfrich, 67 Adelaide St.; Howard Hudson, 3809 Mohawk Ave.; A. C. Hutchinson, 271 Lakewood Blvd.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mann, 420 Piquette St.; Howard Newcomb, 119 Burlingame Ave.; Harry Rapp, 822 Bethune Ave. West; J. E. Reynolds, 6356 Beechwood Ave.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hoare. Mr. Hutchinson was made temporary chairman and Mr. Grinnell temporary secretary.

After some discussion it was decided to elect the following officers: Honorary President, President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer and a Board of Governors, consisting of the above officers and three members. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President, Clyde Burroughs.

President, Edward Hoare.

First Vice-President, Howard Newcomb.

Second Vice-President, Albert Grinnell.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Hutchinson.

Board of Governors, Z. Durkowski, Howard Hudson and Harry W. Rapp.

The meetings of the Society are to be held at Room 203, Dime Bank Building, on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. A vote of thanks was given T. W. P. Livingston, of the Dime Savings Bank, for giving us the use of their offices.

No further business. Meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, March 6th.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixtieth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in the Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, February 6. Those present were Messrs. Brown, Carlson, Davis, Decou, Dunham, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jackson, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Krausz, Lawless, Luttenberger, Nichols, Sternberg and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

M. H. Jackson, of Chicago, was elected to membership.

Some discussion concerning the affairs of the Chicago Numismatic Society followed.

Mr. Krausz made a few remarks of general interest.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: A number of English shillings.

By Mr. Kelly: A very fine Fugio cent, an Annapolis shilling, Feuchtwanger composition cent and a silk badge of Lincoln.

By Mr. Lawless: Zealring Lincoln medals in silver, aluminum, white metal and bronze-gilt.

By Mr. Josephson: Three European medals of Wilson, one from Belgium, and two satirical from Germany.

By Mr. Sternberg: A beautiful uncirculated cent of 1841.

By Mr. Wilson: A small collection of necessity money from France, including pieces from Rouen, Amiens, Toulouse, Dole, and d'Evreaux, all dated 1920 or 1921.

By Mr. Carlson: Double skilling of Frederick I, struck for Schleswig, 1526; one skilling pieces of Christian II; two klippes struck from the same die, all very scarce pieces.

By Mr. Brown: New German issues, among which were 50 million, 100 million and 500 million mark pieces for the Ruhr occupation; 5 million and 50 million mark pieces in bronze gilt, and 50 million mark in aluminum for Westphalia; one million mark piece of Freiberg and one pfennig, 50 pfennig, and 100 pfennig gold standard pieces of Hamburg, and one and two rentenpfennig pieces of the German Empire.

The meeting then adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 E. 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixty-first meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in the Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, March 5. Those present were Messrs. Brown, Carlson, Davis, Decou, Dunham, Gutttag, Hoogenboom, Jackson, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, McKinley, Sarett, Savickas, Sternberg, Stolteben, Strubinger, Harry Wilson and Samuel Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The Secretary read some correspondence between Moritz Wormser, the National City Bank of Chicago and Harry Wilson relative to giving a coin exhibit at the bank. The Secretary stated that requests to have an exhibit at the bank during Coin Week had been refused. Some discussion concerning exhibit cases and exhibits was held and the Secretary was asked to visit the bank and make some preliminary arrangements.

The Secretary also announced the recent death of Lyman H. Low of New York.

Mr. Dunham read a paper on the William H. Kelso tokens of Onawa, Iowa, and gave an account of the tragic history of their author.

Julius Gutttag, of New York, gave a short talk on the new issues of Russia, Austria, Dantzig and Germany.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Lawless: Shillings of Elizabeth and Charles I.

By Samuel Wilson: The seventh dollar issued from the Denver Mint.

By Mr. Jonas: New German issues of rentenpfennig in 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 pfennig denominations, and a satirical German medal directed against France.

By Mr. Davis: A Belgian medal commemorating the defense of the Yser and the martyrdom of Ypres.

By Mr. Josephson: The new Huguenot-Walloon half dollar.

By Harry Wilson: A set of paper money from Oberammergau.

By Mr. McKinley: 5 kopecks, 1775, of Catherine II, struck for Siberia.

By Mr. Carlson: Panama-Pacific half dollar, and 50 franc or 10 daler in gold of Christian IX, 1904, issued for the Danish West Indies.

By Mr. Stolteben: Beautiful Lincoln medal, issued by Lincoln Park Chapter 177, of the Masonic Order, No. 422 in the King list.

The meeting then adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 E. 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 103rd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by the President at 8 P. M., February 27, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Sherow, Twitchell, Mohr, Brandon, Hansen, Pritchard, Goodman and Kraft. Guests: Messrs. Glade and Denbo.

The minutes of the special meeting of January 17th and of the 102nd regular meeting were read and approved.

The report on Coin Week was read and the committee discharged with a vote of thanks.

The following communications were read: Letter regarding dues and

Laloire medal from Les Amis Medaille d'Art, Brussels; letter from the Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission regarding the new commemorative half dollar.

On motion, the following bills were ordered paid: Dues in the Les Amis Medaille d'Art, 120 francs; Amador Dispatch, for letterheads, \$8.15; Harvey L. Hansen, expenses, Coin Week, \$20.95.

On motion it was proposed to change the resident membership fee from \$1.80 per year to \$2.00. Further, to charge all applicants a 50-cent initiation fee. For those already members the change is to go into effect July 1, 1924. Motion carried.

Mr. Goodman spoke on the high lights of Coin Week in connection with his exhibits, and Mr. Hansen spoke on the wave lengths of Coin Week with reference to his radio talk regarding our aims.

Our guest, Mr. Glade, sold by auction, subject to later confirmation, a 5-cent Hawaiian pattern piece and also a Hawaiian 1-cent piece.

Mr. Denbo auctioned some coins belonging to his father, also subject to later confirmation.

The balance of the evening was devoted to auction of the Haagensen collection.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The twenty-eighth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, February 13th, at Weber's Restaurant. Meeting was called to order at 7:30 by President Marcuson. The members present were: Messrs. Marcuson, Porubsky, Joers, Freeman, Brainerd, Harley, Gregg, Fisher and Miss Touschner.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Freeman gave a very interesting description of the exhibits which appeared at the Union Trust Company and the Guardian Savings and Trust Company.

By a unanimous vote, the Hollenden Hotel was selected as the headquarters of the A. N. A. Convention.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Harley: Massachusetts cent 1787, uncirculated; Oak Tree shilling, 1652; Massachusetts half cent, 1788; Pine Tree shilling, 1652; Pine Tree threepence, 1652; Oak Tree sixpence, 1652.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, care The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—267th meeting held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday, February 5th, 1924, President Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Putnam, Horner, Plumb, Amberg, Gilman, Draudt, Sunday, Kolb, Lange and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Donations received: From Mr. Plumb, two Roman bronzes; Member No. 47, five German notes.

Communications: Letter from President Wormser on Coin Week, and request from out-of-town applicant. Secretary was instructed to send blank and names of members in applicant's State.

A spirited discussion took place on exhibitions and ways of increasing membership.

Dr. French showed some very scarce cents in uncirculated condition.

Meeting adjourned to March 4th, 1924.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—268th meeting held at the Municipal Museum, February 19, 1924, President Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Putnam, Horner, Draudt, Plumb, Woodbury, Borradaile, Sunday, Amberg, Lange and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The members discussed the exhibits as placed by the committee in six different store windows as follows: Scranton, Westmore & Co., furnished by Messrs. Gillette and Lange; odd and interesting coins, as jade ring money of Japan, horn money of Abyssinia, cowrie shells, Swedish plate money,

Chinese bell, razor and spade money, Japanese koban, bu and tempo, ring and fishhook money of Africa, etc. Post Drug Co., bills of old Rochester banks, notably a 25-cent bill of Powers Bank, which is unique; county bills and revolutionary bills and shinplasters, furnished by Dr. French. Duffy, Powers Co., complete set of U. S. gold, silver and copper currency, furnished by Mr. Woodbury. Hettig Drug Store, fine Greek and Roman coins of all periods, furnished by Dr. French. Burke's Shoe Store, full set of Presidential medals, British hard time tokens and modern medals, furnished by Mr. Horner. Page & Shaw, Hog Island shilling, fine Pine and Oak Tree shillings, Higley threepence and fine cents and half cents, dimes and nickels, furnished by Messrs. Draudt and Dr. French.

The bill for the President Borradaile Medal from Bastian Brothers was received and the treasurer instructed to pay the same. The price of the medals is to be \$2 as before the war.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce Convention Committee was received, inquiring if we cared to have the 1925 A. N. A. Convention in Rochester. The Secretary was instructed to notify the committee that we were not interested, since other Branches had expressed the desire to entertain the A. N. A.

Meeting adjourned to March 4th, 1924.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS HISTORY OF MEDAL OF HONOR.

The trust department of the Fourth and Central Trust Company, Cincinnati, has as part of the assets of an estate a curio in a handsomely engraved gold medal. All heirs connected with the estate are not familiar with the origin of the medal or its history. The purpose, however, is self-explanatory, for it bears the following inscription.

"To Captain Quarrier, from the Citizens of Tuscaloosa, for an Act That Ennobles the Man—Reverse the Medal and Behold the Scene."

It is surrounded by a cluster wreath of acorns and leaves. The reverse depicts a steamer aflame near the banks of a stream and close by is the steamer bearing the name, "Hewitt." A strong magnifying glass discloses that the bow of the latter steamer also is ablaze. It is believed the recipient of the medal was the captain of the steamer that came to the rescue of passengers on the burning steamer, and in doing so his own boat caught fire. The medal is a beautiful piece of engraver's workmanship. Its weight is slightly in excess of two \$20-gold pieces, being two and a quarter inches in diameter. A. Clifford Shinkle, president of the bank, is making an attempt to get a biography of Captain Quarrier and the incident to which the medal refers.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

KEEP OUR MONEY SOUND.

The fallacy of unsound money is sure to confront us again. Never is there enough of everything for all the people. The struggle for existence is a real struggle, and those who find themselves in the lower stratum of human society are ready at any time to grasp at fiat money or any of the other things which misguided politicians hold out to them. My purpose is to drive home the fact that danger lies ahead and to urge everyone to let no opportunity go by to use voice and influence toward keeping the wampum of these United States, as it is today, the soundest currency in the world.—SAMUEL H. BEACH.

EGGS AS CURRENCY IN RUSSIA.

Hard-boiled eggs are functioning as small change in many places in Southern Russia, according to a correspondent of Economic Life, the Soviet financial organ. This is especially the case in the railroad restaurants, where the cashiers frequently hand out eggs in change, instead of handfuls of paper rubles.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

It has been called The Almighty Dollar, but it never came nearer being almighty than it is today. In a recent inquiry among financiers made by Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, an interesting change with regard to letters of credit used by travelers abroad and commercial credits issued for foreign commerce was discovered.

Ten years ago practically all such credit paper was issued payable in foreign currency; now practically all of it is payable in dollars. Ten years ago 90 per cent. of commercial letters of credit were payable in foreign currency; at the present time 80 per cent. of them are payable in American currency.

In the silent battle of finance the dollar is winning simply because it stands for plain honesty. People know that in all probability it will be worth as much 10 years from now as it is today. The currencies of Europe are a sheer gamble, and even the pound sterling of Great Britain has wobbled considerably.

At the last, money talks, and the dollar of the U. S. A. has a very comforting voice.—New York American.

WALPOLE'S GUINEA.

Sir William Pulteney was not the loser, but the winner, of the guinea mentioned by the Marquess of Crewe in his address to the Classical Association. The loser was Sir Walter Walpole, who quoted Horace (I. Epist., I., 61) as "*Nulli pallescere culpa*," whereupon Pulteney wagered a guinea it was "*Nulla pallescere culpa*." A text was procured, and Walpole, finding he was wrong, handed over the guinea, which Pulteney told him he could take without any blush, as it was the only money Walpole had ever given in the House of Commons where the giver and receiver had not equal reason to blush. No wonder Walpole feared Pulteney's tongue more than another man's sword. The identical guinea was kept as an heirloom by Pulteney, "that his descendants might see the advantages of knowing Latin." It was ultimately presented by one of his descendants to the British Museum, where it still is.—London Morning Post.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,015,000.
 Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,237,000. Half Dollars (Huguenot), 84,048.
 Dimes, 1,250,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 3,446,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 13,870,000.
 Coinage executed for other Governments:
 Peru—Silver, 356,000.
 Venezuela—Silver, 2,555,000.

NEEDED INVENTIONS.

A good \$50 auto.
 A self-winding necktie.
 Non-spillable ink.
 A sound-proof phonograph.
 A non-losable golf ball.
 A face powder that won't rub off (on men's coats).
 A non-skid soap.
 Self-propelling shoes.
 A flexible stiff shirt.
 An unbreakable \$5 bill.

UNITED STATES MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Miss Winifred Lenihan, who plays the part of Joan in Bernard Shaw's drama, "St. Joan," was recently presented with the gold medal of Joan of Arc, in the name of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee. This medal has been blessed by Archbishop Hayes. Among those who have received the medal in the past are the Holy Father Pope Pius XI, Marshal Foch, Premier Poincare, His Excellency Rene Viviani, M. le General Henri Gourand, Commandant Militaire au Paris, Admiral de Bon and M. A. Grozeau, Mayor of the City of Blois.

J. deL.

RUSSIA HAS REAL MONEY ONCE MORE.

A press dispatch from Moscow, dated February 26, says: "Russians clinked hard money in their pockets today for the first time since the war, with the issuance of the new Soviet silver coinage. A small amount in fractional ruble coins was put out by the state bank. Within a few hours nearly every shop had some of them. Simultaneously, the Government fixed the prices of nearly all staple commodities, and to maintain the parity of silver and the new small gold-value paper ordered all banks to accept these new issues at par."

OH, ABOUT TEN CENTS.

Speculation is rife in Welland County, Ontario, following discovery of an old coin, dated 1786, found in the mud of the Welland Ship Canal by David Dick, Jr., Welland contractor. The big question is: When were the Spaniards here and from what source the coin originated. The coin is marked: "Carolus III, Dei Gratia, 1786," on one side, and on the other side "Hispano Et Ind 2 R. F. N." Another question that has developed is how much the coin is worth now in Canadian money.—Buffalo Times.



Extra Copies of February Issue (Lincoln Number) Are \$1.00 Each.

A number of extra copies of the February issue, containing a list of Lincoln coins, medals, tokens and badges, were printed, believed to be sufficient to meet the demand for such a list.

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My last two sales were held within a period of only ten weeks—during the busiest part of the year, October and December—and yet they were both the usual grand successes.

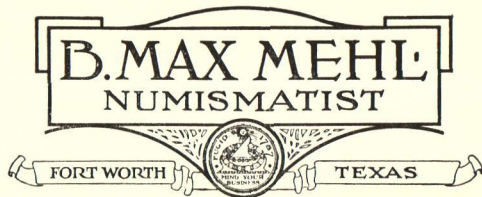
The Sales totaled 4,332 lots of good, clean numismatic material, and the Sales realized the large sums of \$14,355.05 and \$14,759.36 each, respectively, or a total of \$29,114.41!

This is not bad for **JUST TWO CONSECUTIVE SALES!** It is almost unusual for even the "Usual Mehl Sales."

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By the way, are you on my "Mehling List"?

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Consignments, small or large, solicited for sale at Public Auction. Terms on application.

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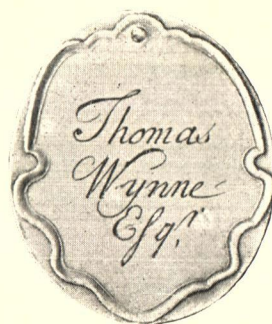
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Probably
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Copper Money.
Kilkenny
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An Unusually
Fine
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Indian Rupee
of the time of Charles II.

An interesting and rare relic of the British possession of Bombay and one of the earliest products of the mint established there in 1677.

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1892 Columbian Half Dollars,	
Unc.	.68
1920 Maine Half Dollars, Unc. .	1.00
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10 different dates Half Cents,	
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Cents, Unc.	.50
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set	3.10

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HENRY HAZOTTE,

Numismatist,

Paducah, Ky. Box 250.

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Cuba, 1915, Un Peso, Republica, fine	.85
1916, Un Peso, Unc.	1.25
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1908, Com. Cr.,	
60 yrs., V. F.	3.00
Bulgaria, 1885, 5 Leva, V. F. . . .	2.75
Bohemia, 1596, Rudolph II, Ex.	
rare, V. G.	2.00
Bolivia, 1837, 8 Sueldos, fine	.80
1838, Republic, V. F.	1.25
1875, Un Boliviana, al-	
most Unc.	2.50
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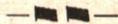
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